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MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

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WHOLE NUMBER 306



See Henderson As Victim of Greedy Tories

Washington, D. C. War-time America's fight to stop the biggest profiteering conspiracy in the nation's history now faces a crossroads.

Congressional reactionaries decided to "get" Leon Henderson, and through him, the OPA, not because of any fake issue of "Henderson's temperament" or "bureaucracy."

They decided to "get" the OPA because it stands in the way of an immediate riotous upswing in food prices and rents.

Congress is bitter at the OPA because it is working too damn well to suit the profit-hogs; despite all its weaknesses it did succeed in halting the outrageous rise in certain food prices which caused President Roosevelt to launch his anti-inflation program in his April 27 message to Congress.

And it did nip in the bud the landlord's delight—a nationwide wave of rent increases.

Look at the figures. They tell the story.

1.—After Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt told the country that the cost of food had risen by 25 per cent. Roosevelt said this would have to stop; it was imperiling the war effort. He urged Congress to put a halt to rising farm prices, since they had already risen to an equality with industrial prices (parity).

2.—This Congress refused to do. Instead, it specifically exempted from the control of the OPA which Roosevelt had created by executive order, at least 50 per cent of the vital daily foods bought over the counter.

3.—Immediately, there began to take place a sharp differentiation in price between the controlled and uncontrolled items.

For example, the general cost of living rose from 105 in 1941 to 119 for mid October 1942, and increase of 21 per cent.

UNCONTROLLED FOODS SOAR
But the cost of retail foods rose from 106 to 130; an increase of 35 per cent. Thus, food was rising much faster in price than general articles because the most vital food products were not subject to Henderson-OPA control as a result of Congressional sabotage.

The cost of living in Great Britain, where they have instituted an over-all rationing and price control plan, is little higher than it was two and three years ago. But in the United States, vital foods have leaped from 35 to 75 per cent in price, because Congress has sabotaged an adequate rationing-price control system.

Starting out with a half-way approach to price control—that is, omitting rationing and control on all goods—and badly crippled by lack of funds, the OPA began to feel, along about September and October, the pressure for exceptions to its rulings.

Certain controlled businesses were being outdistanced in the race for bigger wartime profits by the uncontrolled landlords, cattle growers, and Chicago-Wall Street speculators.

Hence, Henderson in October, allowed a 15 per cent break through in many food ceilings.

But this only whetted the appetite of the "farm bloc" which was being incited from behind the scenes by powerful Republican Party appeasers with headquarters in the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Butcher Locals Elect Officers

Butchers Union 506 was to hold election of new officers at branches in Watsonville, Salinas and Monterey this week. Earl Moorhead, representative, was to attend each meeting to assist.

Few changes in the union officers were anticipated. Details of the election will be announced as soon as all reports are in.

Bartenders Get Together Here

Many local bartenders are now in the service and some are stationed nearby, so that local reunions are becoming frequent.

Recently one group showed the three services represented, all congenially, while the fellows were on a furlough for the holidays. These were Butch Connors, a Marine; Jack Duffy, a sailor, and Charlie Tindle, a soldier.

WE HELP THE CARPENTERS

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

A merry Christmas party was held by the Ladies Auxiliary No. 373 of Carpenters Union 925 on Wednesday, Dec. 23. A lovely tree decorated the union hall. Our good brother, Roy Brayton, made a stand for it and helped with the lights.

Gifts were exchanged and secret pals were remembered by the group. Refreshments of mince and pumpkin pie were served by Mrs. Jean Pilliar and Mrs. Bernice Pilliar.

Those attending were Mrs. Grace Logue, Mrs. Olivia Logue, Mrs. Marie Brayton, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon, Mrs. Astrid Nelson, Mrs. Bessie Gunn and children, Mrs. Jean Pilliar, Mrs. Bernice Pilliar, Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney, and Mrs. Beatrice Cunningham.

The party honored the birthday of Mrs. Astrid Nelson and the anniversaries of Mrs. Ruby Miller and Mrs. Ruth Koch, both of whom were unable to attend.

Mrs. Lupie Luna and Marciel journeyed up around the Bay lately for a short visit with Tommy Luna, who will be leaving soon for parts unknown.

Mrs. Helen Logue left just before Christmas to join her husband, Harry Logue, in San Diego. Harry is with the Navy and will be stationed at San Diego for a few months. Helen and he will establish a temporary home there. May God bless them both and the "little one" who is soon to join them.

Mrs. Helen Logue spent Christmas with her niece, "Buttons." This was "Buttons'" first Christmas so we expect quite a report from Helen when she returns.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brayton spent Christmas in Oakland with friends and relatives.

The Auxiliary wishes to thank Roy Brayton for his assistance with our Christmas tree. The next time we hope he can make both strings of lights work. Thanks for trying, Roy.

The Auxiliary members each brought a small gift to be given the USO to be used in the kitchen.

Our next meeting will be a business meeting held on January 13 (Wednesday). Please try to attend, members, as this will be our first meeting of the New Year.

In closing, let me belatedly wish all my readers a "Happy New Year."

—DOROTHY J. McANANEY.

Barbers Elect New Officers, Meet Jan. 18

Barbers Union 827 of Salinas held the regular election of officers last week with incumbents in the main being returned to office.

Next meeting will be Monday night, January 18, at which time the new officers will be installed.

The new officers are: President—Nate Freeman Vice president—F. M. Scott Recording Secretary—Leon Smith Secretary-treasurer—W. G. ("Bud") Kenyon Guardian—Nick Karpis Guide—J. L. Parsons

Plumbers Hold Crab Banquet

The shortage of meat isn't worrying plumbers of Local 503 of Salinas. The union held an election last week and members enjoyed crab as the piece de resistance. A keg of beer made it the most palatable.

Lou Jenkins, popular business agent for the local, entertained the group present by telling of his life as a crab fisherman years ago.

Age Is a Quality of Mind

If your dreams you've left behind, If hope is cold, If you no longer look ahead, If ambition's fires are dead, Then you are old. But, if from life you take the best, And if in life you keep the zest, If love you hold, No matter how the years roll by, No matter how the birth days fly, You are not old.

Aid For Torpedoed Seamen



Washington, D. C.—Warm woolen socks and other contents of a Red Cross kit containing clothing and comfort articles for seamen rescued from torpedoed vessels are inspected by Vincent J. Ferris and Miss Sadie Sokolove at the recent meeting of labor leaders and Red Cross officials in Washington. Mr. Ferris, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, is chairman of the Red Cross Joint Labor Committee in New York and a member of the chapter board of directors. Miss Sokolove, president of Local 27, United Office and Professional Workers of America, is a secretary in the National Maritime Committee office in Washington.

Tire Dealers Have 'Racket' on Spare Rubber Turned in By Public, Charge

Washington, D. C. To hear members of Congress tell it, the buying of surplus automobile tires and the inspection recently ordered by the Office of Price Administration have been turned into something resembling a racket.

Senator William Langer (Rep., N. D.) complained to the Senate that some of his constituents had received a "10-cent postage stamp" for tires they claimed were worth from \$13 to \$50 under O. P. A. price ceilings.

In some cases, Langer said, farmers were required to drive 20, 30 or 40 miles to deliver the tires to the Railway Express Agency.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), said he had received many similar complaints. "People in eastern Montana," Wheeler declared, "say they received very little for their tires. I think there must be something radically wrong when people try to cooperate with the government and receive only a small fee for the tires they turn in."

On the other side of the Capitol, Congressman Albert J. Engel (Rep., Mich.) gave the details of what he termed "the prize scheme for playing motorists arising out of tire rationing."

Engel charged that under a plan approved by the O. P. A., tire dealers in Michigan are forcing motorists to pay them for taking their old tires and tubes in the sale of new ones.

Surprisingly enough, Engel told the House, he had been informed by O. P. A. that the dealers were "conforming to rationing regulations."

The "rakeoff," Engel said, was a disguised subsidy the O. P. A. had secretly put over for the benefit of tire dealers.

Unionism

"If I were a factory employee, a workman on the railroad, or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefitted by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their powers in the common interests advanced by the union."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Average Strike Loss Since Pearl Harbor Reported Only Tenth Of One Per Cent

Washington, D. C.

The Office of War Information has released a chart based on National War Labor Board figures showing that man-days of idleness due to strikes in all industry have dropped, during a year of war to the lowest level of the past five years.

While the number of men employed in industry has risen from a monthly average of 30,545,000 in 1937 to 36,621,000 for the first ten months of 1942, the average number of man-days of idleness due to strikes has fallen in that period from 2,369,000 to 397,000. Man-days of idleness for the first ten months of this year are only 28 per cent of the average for the last five years of peace, though monthly employment in 1942 was up 119 per cent of the five-year average.

The percentage of time lost in war industry strikes since Pearl Harbor has never risen above one-tenth of one percent of the number of man-days worked.

War Effort Can Still Use Gobs Of Deadly Sex

Washington, D. C.

Successful solution of the labor supply problem hinges on the extent to which employers are willing to hire women. There is sufficient supply available in the vicinity of most plants. Occupations previously considered unsuitable are now shown to be entirely suitable after a fairly short period of training and adjustment. In the making of armor plate for tanks, 66 of 87 occupations in a typical plant can be filled efficiently by women. At present women comprise less than 5 per cent of total employment and at least half of these are clerical.

Army Pianos

When letters from soldiers stationed at remote fronts mention "our Steinway," no joke is intended, says Business Week. It explains that many overseas cantinements really have Steinway pianos, not grand or baby grands but a special vertical Army model in olive green. The smallness of the piano, 40 inches high by 53 inches wide, enabled one to be flown to New Guinea in the bomb bay of a Flying Fortress.

House Answers Your Victory Tax Questions

All paychecks received this month and henceforth until the law is changed will have a deduction of 5 per cent as a new "Victory Tax." Because of many questions asked regarding this deduction and this new tax, the following questions and answers were prepared by Representative Daniel A. Reed of New York, approved by the House, and are published herewith to explain the tax:

Q. What is the so-called victory tax?

A. It is the new type of individual income tax, which is imposed in addition to the regular income tax.

Q. What is the rate of tax?

A. Five per cent of income in excess of \$12 per week, or \$624 annually. (For example: If a person gets \$50 weekly, he is taxed 5 per cent of 50 minus 12 or \$38).

Q. How is the victory tax paid?

A. It is deducted automatically from your salary by your employer, under a withholding provision.

Q. Does the 5 per cent rate apply to the entire income if it is greater than \$624 per annum?

A. No; only to the amount in excess of \$624.

Q. Is allowance made for interest payments, charitable deductions, and so forth, as is the case under the regular income tax?

A. Not in the case of wages and salaries. These deductions are allowed if incurred in carrying on a trade or business. An individual who is in business can also deduct other business expenses, including the cost of goods sold. In other words, the tax applies to the gross income in the case of wages and salaries, and to the net income of the individual's trade or business.

Q. Does the \$624 exemption apply to both married and single persons?

A. Yes; allowance for the married status is provided under the post-war credit which is allowed, the amount being larger for married persons than for single persons.

Q. What is the post-war credit which is allowed in connection with the victory tax?

A. Single persons are allowed a credit of 25 per cent of the amount of their victory tax, and married persons a credit of 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent. In no case, however, can the credit exceed \$500 in the case of a single person, \$1000 in the case of a married person, or \$100 for each dependent.

Q. Does a person have to wait until after the war to get the post-war credit?

A. No; it may be used currently, at the option of the taxpayer, as a deduction from life insurance premiums paid, for amounts paid on outstanding indebtedness or for amounts invested in war bonds.

For example, if a married person's victory tax amounted to \$100, he could reduce his liability by 40 per cent, or \$40 if he had paid out that much or more during the year for life insurance premiums, mortgage payments, or war bond purchases.

Thus his net victory tax liability would be \$60. However, if he chose, or if he had made no such payments during the year, he would pay the full amount of the victory tax, and thereby become entitled to receive, after the cessation of hostilities, a post-war credit of \$40 for the year. If only part of the victory tax credit is used currently, the balance is refundable after the war.

Q. How is the post-war credit payable?

A. It will be allowed as an offset against any taxes due from the taxpayer after the cessation of hostilities. Any balance will be refunded to the taxpayer immediately.

Q. Does the taxpayer have to file a separate return in connection with the victory tax?

A. No; it will be computed on the regular income tax return.

Water Problems Beset Engineers

Problems resulting from the recent "heavy dew" in this area have beset engineers of Local 3 in the Monterey and Watsonville area, reports M. G. Murphy, business manager.

Work at Watsonville airport was hit sharply when fills became too wet for working by the heavy equipment of the engineers. The Monterey and Hollister jobs were progressing slowly but on schedule.

OUTLAND WRITES SALINAS UNION LABOR OFFICER

George E. Outland, who was elected Congressman from this district primarily because Organized Labor went all the way in his support, sent the following letter to Secretary W. C. Kenyon of the central labor council at Salinas. The letter contains his views on political trends and was referred to the Labor News in order that others might get his message: Wm. G. Kenyon, Sec. Central Labor Union, Salinas, California.

Dear Bud:

Thanks so much for your letter of December 16th, which has just reached me here (Verona, N. Y.) after having been forwarded on from Santa Barbara. I appreciated it greatly, and I want you to extend my thanks and best wishes to the members of your organization.

I am considerably worried about the general political trend; I sense reaction in the air, and only hope that we can muster enough forces, and enough unity, to preserve and consolidate our gains. Never fear, I shall always see that "labor gets an even break," keep me informed and up to date on local and national needs, and I shall do my best.

I shall probably be in California again in the middle of 1943, and will look forward to conferring with you then. My best to all my friends in Salinas, and let me hear from you—frequently.

Cordially,
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

Refrigeration Industry Pacts To Be Debated

R. E. McCarthy of Operating Engineers Local 508 will be in this area the latter part of January to negotiate agreements in the refrigeration industry for Watsonville, Salinas and Monterey. Details of the negotiations are not known. McCarthy is from Stockton but is well known among engineers in this area.

In Union Circles

SALINAS

The barbers who were put on the spot recently by Bud Kenyon for their vocal talents, report as follows: "Why doesn't Bud give out his telephone number so all his callers will not call all the shops on Main Street and ask sweetly: 'Is this you, Buddy?'" Oh, Boy—drop the lace handkerchief again!

A lot of members of the labor council celebrated the advent of 1943 at the Moose Lodge party, a swell shindig.

LET'S START THE NEW YEAR WITH LOTS OF DELEGATES TO THE FIRST 1943 LABOR COUNCIL MEETING. LET'S HAVE REPRESENTATION FROM ALL UNIONS. ALL MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND AT ANY TIME. THE MEETING IS EVERY FRIDAY, 8 P. M., AT THE LABOR TEMPLE.

Young Seaman, Only 15, Dares Submarines to Do Damndest

New York City.

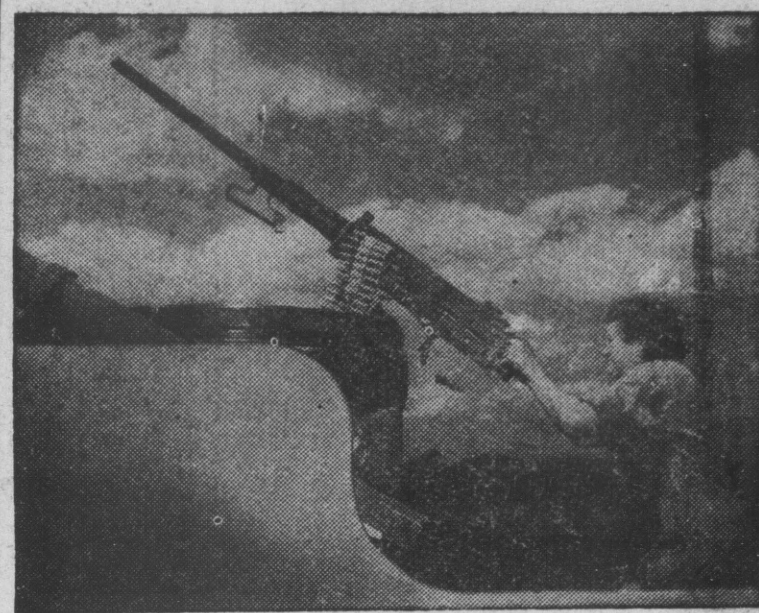
A veteran seaman stood before a microphone here this week and talked to his mother in far off Edinburgh, Scotland.

The broadcast was arranged by the Natl. Maritime Union for its youngest member—15-year-old Fulton McKellican—who has been sailing in sub-infected waters for a full year.

The youngest of seven children, Fulton worked in the Scottish mines before he finally shipped out on a Norwegian vessel last Christmas Eve as a messboy. When Fulton landed in New York recently, he headed straight for NMU headquarters and joined its Pan-American Division.

Fulton told reporters that he shipped out because he wants to help smack the Axis and he wants to see the world. He's looking forward now to going wherever the NMU sends him.

AMERICA'S SECRET WEAPON



Not the powerful .50-caliber machine gun shown above but the free American worker behind it is America's secret weapon. Young and old, male and female, black and white—the Nation's workers are laboring night and day in plants and factories from one end of the Nation to the other turning out democracy's weapons. Mrs. Mary Fuliz, who is testing this new machine gun at the Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Grounds, has two good reasons for contributing her bit toward winning the war. The reasons are her two children, whom she never wants to see living under fascist tyranny. Women at the proving grounds perform a large variety of tasks, testing new guns, operating big cranes, driving tanks and trucks. Their work is doubly important, because it releases a large number of men for active service.

Federation Wins Round in Vital 'Kickback' Case

(CFLNL) San Francisco—In a decision recently handed down by the State Supreme Court on a petition filed by the California State Federation of Labor appealing for a hearing as a result of an Appellate Court opinion whose implications would have been seriously detrimental to the organized labor movement, the case of Raymond Sublett against Henry's Turk Taylor Lunch, in which Sublett had been granted a judgment for certain back pay which he was kicking back to the proprietor of the lunchroom, was remanded back for a new trial.

FEDERATION ARGUMENT

The Federation further declared that a collective bargaining agreement entered into between a labor organization and an employer may not be modified by the employer and an individual employee without the expressed consent of the labor organization. It was pointed out that although the contract was for the benefit of the individual employees, it was essentially one between the union as a legal entity and the employer, and that consequently it could not be modified without the expressed consent of the union.

CASE VITALLY IMPORTANT

In its consideration of the case, the Appellate Court disagreed with the Superior Court's opinion that the collective bargaining agreement is not for the individual benefit of one employee, but for the collective benefit of all the employees covered in the agreement, and that a secret agreement on the part of one employee to accept wages lower than those provided for in the agreement would, therefore, detrimentally affect all of the other employees concerned. The Federation contended such a rule would nullify and make meaningless the many thousands of collective bargaining agreements between unions and the employers since such agreements could be easily avoided by an unscrupulous employer and his subservient employees.

The Supreme Court, on December 3, 1942, handed down its decision reversing the judgment of the trial court and remanding the case for a new trial, but it omitted from its opinion all of the language to which we objected. The case was reversed on the one point that there was not sufficient evidence to indicate that there was an agreement between the employer and an employee was a fraud, not only upon the union but upon the public, to which the employer made representation by means of a union card that union conditions prevailed in his place of business.

New Year Message, 1943

By Frances Perkins

United States Secretary of Labor

Nineteen forty-three will demand toil and sacrifice from all of us so that our American way of life may be preserved, our American institutions safeguarded and freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly and equal justice to all be maintained as a noble heritage and as a sacred trust.

That toil and that sacrifice will be gladly given by the workers of these United States. They will continue to carry on successfully the task of providing the materials and weapons needed by our Army and Navy on many fighting fronts.

The skill, the high efficiency and the great speed of America's working men and women and the co-operation between them and management will do the job and do it thoroughly for the preservation of American lives and homes and to contribute in full measure to the ultimate victory of the United Nations.

"Unity For Victory"

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FIGHTING LABOR INSTEAD OF WAR

Trying desperately to display a sham cloak of patriotism and noisy pretense of desiring to win the war our leading labor-haters are working overtime these days in an endeavor to make it appear that labor unions are retarding the war effort, when they use their collective power to prevent these chislers from using the war as an excuse to nullify and disregard every protection established by our unions since chattel slavery was abolished in the United States.

"We must abolish strikes by law," these anti-labor patriots are shouting. They conveniently overlook the fact that since this war became a reality strikes have been so completely abolished by the voluntary action of our workers themselves that only one out of a thousand workers have been involved in strikes since the war started.

Thus we might go on enumerating a long list of accusations being made by these anti-union individuals and prove in each case by actual statistics and established and demonstrated facts that these charges have little or no foundation in fact.

Then why are these union critics eternally venting their spleen against the unions and practically everything they are doing regardless of the proven fact that nowhere in the world is labor making such a wonderful record on the production front as American labor?

What are these anti-labor fanatics really driving at and why are they doing it?

We need not go very far to find the answers to these questions. By their own conduct and by their own words these labor haters supply the answers.

When they advocate the abolition of strikes that is merely re-establishing involuntary servitude. Hence what these self-styled patriots really want is to restore slavery for workers.

The present war is supposed to be waged by our people to preserve us from just such slavery, yet these worshippers of the totalitarian idea of again making chattel slaves out of men and women in America have no better sense of proportions than openly to advocate such a monstrous system in the United States.

For several years we have had a special committee in Congress, whose supposed task has been to uncover subversive activities within our land. That committee has confined itself almost exclusively to what it has deemed fit to label "Red" activities, while pro-axis activities have been almost entirely overlooked. It seems never to have occurred to these Congressional investigators that those who are openly advocating restoration of a slavery worse than chattel slavery ever was are as subversive as the very worst fascist or revolutionist of most any other brand possibly could be.

The lowdown of this entire campaign for compulsory labor is that the advocates are not nearly so much interested in winning the war as they are in undermining and destroying our labor unions. In fact the very propositions they would establish by law are clearly aimed to establish the very slavery that totalitarians have actually established in every country where by aggression or submission they have gained a foothold.

Instead of paying any attention to carrying out their subversive plans against American labor these would-be slave restorers should be systematically gathered up and put in concentration camps for the duration. They are hindering the war effort of the rest of the nation instead of helping it. Their sole interest in the present war seems to be that they imagine they can use it as a pretext for outlawing our labor unions and restoring a form of slavery very similar to the Nazi brand.

The sooner the American people realize what these labor haters are up to and effectually put a stop to their rantings along these seditious lines the safer will our American institutions be both now and after the present war is over.

Adolf Hitler's favorite method of fighting a war is to have only one front to fight on at any given time, he himself to do the selecting of the time and place. Yet now the Russians alone have six fronts going against him at one time. Then there is the North African front, the Burma front, the MacArthur front in New Guinea and that red-hot Yugo Slavia front back in Southeastern Europe. That makes ten major fronts for the axis powers to worry about and all of them now going decidedly against them. Hitler has eight of these fronts on his hands and in not a single one of these can he say: "Progressing according to plan." Bobby Burns was right when he said: "The best of plans of mice and men gang off a-glee."

What we need is unity. Could anything cause more disunity at the present time than letting these anti-union fanatics start their proposed war of outlawing our labor unions?

At last our war machine is getting under way. So far it is giving a good account of itself both in the Pacific and in Africa.

YOUR DOLLAR By Consumers Union

FUN AT HOME

With gasoline and tires restricted and most of your spending money going into War Stamps and Bonds, you're going to find yourself with more and more time at home this coming year. Strange as it seems, you may get more fun and more relaxation from this time at home than you used to get on crowded highways.

CU has been investigating the possibilities for home entertainment. Here are a few suggestions from its Christmas buying issue.

In the first place, there are the old favorite family games like Ghost, Twenty Questions, Charades, etc. These require no equipment, and you can get booklets with new game suggestions of this type for as little as 10c, from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Then, there are card games. If you'll consult your memory or "The Official Rules of Card Games" (U. S. Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 10c) you'll discover many good games besides poker, bridge and gin rummy.

Hobbies like carpentry are fun and useful too. Reading aloud will keep the whole family entertained and will help develop good speech habits. Action games like ping-pong, darts and deck tennis are fun if you have space.

CU investigated the field of table games and found few of the patented war games good enough to hold interest. One exception is "Air Combat Trainer," a plane game played on a projected map and based on authentic air maneuvers. It costs \$2.

Jig-saw puzzles are becoming more popular again. You can buy these from 10c to \$25, and in many cities you can rent them just like books.

Among the old stand-by board games are checkers, chess, cribbage, backgammon, dominoes, Anagrams, Bingo and Chinese Checkers. You can get any of these for \$1 a set or less.

VITAMIN C IN FRUIT JUICES
Consumers Union technicians tested grapefruit and tomato juices for their Vitamin C content as well as general flavor and quality. They found that canned grapefruit has about twice as much Vitamin C as canned tomato juice. Two ounces of grapefruit juice will give you your minimum daily vitamin C quota. More won't hurt, of course.

25 brands of grapefruit juice and 39 brands of tomato juice were tested. Best buys of the grapefruit juices, price and quality considered, were Co-op Red Label, (10c); White Rose (10c); and Finast-Fancy (10c). Premier and Del Monte are also good quality.

RADIO-AND CU BUYING GUIDE

Take good care of your radio, CU advises. A new one won't be easy to buy now. But good service-men are also hard to find, and therefore CU offers in its 1943 Buying Guide, just off the press, a series of suggestions on how to find and cure simple radio troubles. If the radio hums, for instance, on an AC circuit, try reversing the plug in the socket. Try also removing any lamps or appliances which are close by. There are suggestions for checking defective aerials, squeals or interrupted reception, or defective tubes.

Union members can get the CU Buying Guide as part of regular CU membership, at reduced rates, if 10 or more members join at once. Full details are available from Consumers 17 Union Square, New York City.

Appoint Labor Men on Calif. Relief Drives

(CFLNL) San Francisco—Organizational steps to implement the campaign for the United Nations Relief, which is being conducted by the recently formed Labor League for Human Rights under the direction of the American Federation of Labor, were completed with the appointment of Lew Blix and Walter Weber as the directors of this work for the southern and northern parts of California respectively. In addition to these two appointments, 7 other regional directors have been designated, all of whom recently met in New York with the Executive Director, Abraham Bluestein.

Honorary committees will be appointed by the two California Regional directors, who are now busy mapping plans to work in conjunction with the Red Cross, War and Community Chests, British, Russian and Chinese labor aid, the USO, prisoners now interned by the enemy powers, and the many other worthy causes connected with the fight of the allied powers for victory.

Detailed plans on the procedure the unions will have to follow will be furnished them in the near future, and every effort will be made to mobilize labor's support behind this worthy purpose.

Some Dry Humor

"The dries are singing: Praise the Lord and Give Us Prohibition," the Brewery Worker says.



HEADHUNTING IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AROUND THE CORAL SEA, by Caroline Mytinger, published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 416 pages, \$3.00.

As timely and as forceful as a Flying Fortress is the new book, "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands around the Coral Sea," by Caroline Mytinger, a California artist who resides in Burlingame.

If the book were read just for a word portrait of the Solomons and



Some of the author's drawings from "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands Around the Coral Sea" by Caroline Mytinger (Macmillan)

the New Guinea area, it would be worth its weight in currency, but with an intriguing and even fantastic tale of two young women touring the Southwest Pacific to paint portraits of native headhunters, it's a hair-raising gripping opus which everyone should read and use for reference.

Accompanying the author was Margaret Warner, who played handymen on the excursion. The book tells their experiences on the disapproved trip, on which the au-

thor, hopes to pay expenses by painting portraits along the route, hoping to find enough Europeans to make the travels financially sound.

It's a humorous tale, too, unfolded with intimacy and a warm flair for intrigue in the telling. And pictures by the author, illustrations galore as well as portraits of na-



CAROLINE MYTINGER
Author and illustrator of "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands Around the Coral Sea"

tives, make each page the more interesting.

The trip was before the Japanese treachery and word pictures of such towns as Rabaul, now a Jap base, and of the Solomon Islands, with the now famous Guadalcanal, give an insight into the conditions under which our sons, brothers, and fathers are fighting.

For good reading, for an educational treatise of adventures of two women, adventures sad and happy, don't miss this new book, "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands," and if you can't get it yet at your bookstore, it's worth the trouble to write the publisher. W. B. P.

TESTED RECIPES — for — UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPES EDITOR, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union).

DRIED BEEF CREOLE
4 Tbsp. butter
2 Tbsp. diced onion
2 Tbsp. diced green pepper
1 lb. dried beef
3 Tbsp. flour
1 No. 2 can tomato juice
1/2 C. grated cheese
6 slices buttered toast

Melt butter; add onion and green pepper and cook slowly until tender. Add dried beef and cook until brown around the edges. Add flour and blend. Add tomato juice (2 1/2 cups) and cook until smooth and thick. Just before serving add cheese. Season if necessary. Serve hot on toast. Serves 6.

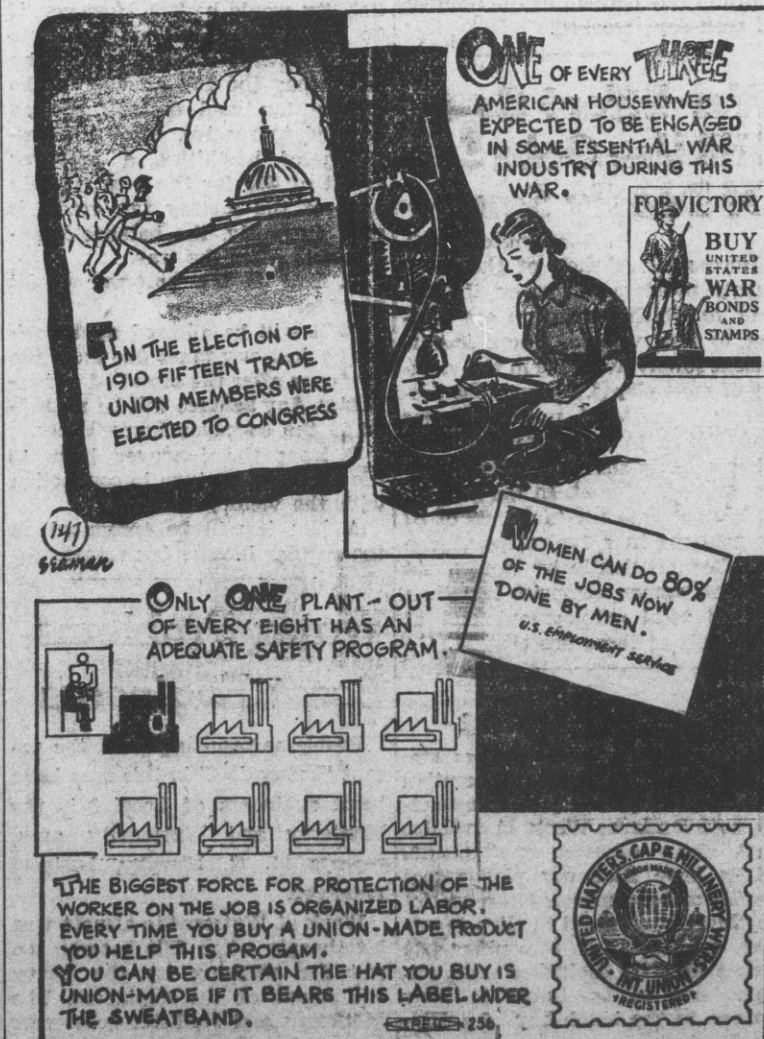
You will find this a very delightful and appetizing dish—try it and be convinced.

BAKED STUFFED EGGPLANT
1 eggplant
3 Tbsp. butter
2 Tbsp. minced onion
2 C. soft bread crumbs
1 tsp. salt
pepper
1/2 Tbsp. lemon juice
1/2 C. chopped nuts

Wash eggplant and cook in boiling salted water twenty minutes. Remove from water and drain. Cut slice from side and remove pulp with a spoon. Melt butter, add minced onion and cook three minutes. Add bread crumbs, seasonings, finely cut pulp and one-half cup of nuts. Refill eggplant shell with stuffing, sprinkle with remaining nuts and bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees, until nuts are brown. Serve with baked halved tomatoes. Serves 4.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

THE MARCH OF LABOR



GIGGLES AND GROANS

A OPTICAL ILLUSION

The officer had just arrested a cross-eyed man. A startled bystander asked:

"Why do you arrest that man?"

"Because he looks like a criminal."

"He's no criminal. He just looks crooked."

...

ANATOMY OF THE ABDOMEN

The doddering old professor said to his class:

"We will now dissect a frog, and I hope to show you the digestive apparatus. I have the frog in my pocket."

His hand brought out a mashed-up sandwich. Looking at it curiously he said wonderingly:

"But I just ate my lunch!"

...

NOT INTERESTED

An oral examination was in progress. The professor picked upon a dumb-looking character for his first questions.

"Who signed the Magna Carta?"

No answer.

"Who was Bonny Prince Charlie?"

No answer.

"Where were you on Monday?"

"Drinking a beer with a friend of mine."

"How do you expect to pass this course if you drink beer when you should be in class?"

"I don't sir. I only came in to fix the electric heater."

HIS APPRENTICESHIP

Two infatuated lovers were sitting on the park bench in the evening.

"Darling," she breathed, "Why is it you kiss so divinely?"

"Oh, I guess it's because I used to blow a bugle in the boys scouts," he confided.

PRIVATE

Two men at a "talkie" were sitting just in front of two women, whose continuous chatter they stood as long as they could. One of them turned round and said,

"Pardon me, ma'am, but my friend and I can't hear."

Whereupon came the reply:

"You're not supposed to. This is a private conversation."

INCREDIBLE

The woman autoist posed for a snapshot in front of the fallen pillars of an ancient temple in Greece.

"Don't get the car in the picture," she warned, "or my husband will think I ran into the place."

AND A RIDE

"Oh, wilt thou take me, dear."

For better or for worse?"

She smiled the while a canny smile.

And took him for—his purse.

SOME MECHANIC!

Woman Driver: "Can you fix this fender so my husband will never know it was bent?"

Garage Mechanic: "No, but I can fix it so that you can ask him in a few days how he bent it."

WHEN NOT TO LOOK

Joe: "Why do you shut your eyes when you're drinking?"

Tom: "Because the doctor told me I mustn't look at whiskey."

OH! OH!

Girl—"You remind me of the beautiful moon."

Boy—"Honest, sweetheart? How do you mean?"

Girl—"Kinda bright, but not so hot."

HOW SPINSTERS ARE MADE

"Helen thinks no man is good enough for her."

"She may be right, at that."

"Yes, but she's a lot more apt to be left."

ONCE AGAIN

On going into the cowshed, the farmer was surprised to find his new hand, a town girl, giving one of the cows a drink from her milking pail.

"What are ye doin' that for?" he demanded.

"Well," explained the girl, "the milk seemed pretty thin to me, so I thought I'd better put it through the process again."

LEGAL DECORUM

"Is ye de judge ob reprobrates?"

"Well, madam, I am the probate judge, if that is what you mean."

"Yas, suh, dat's it. Well Mistah Judge, it's like dis—mah husband has done died detested, and lef me with seven little infidels, and Ah wants to be appointed as de executioner."

CALLED THE TURN

A woman and a doctor were standing at the bedside of the woman's unconscious, delirious husband. Suddenly the patient began to shout deliriously: "Go away, go away... you cruel enemies, you frauds, you liars, you bluffers, go away..."

"I think he is coming to," said the doctor consolingly, "he is beginning to recognize us."

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BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres. Jasper Svien, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec. Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballar 8341.
BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.
BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 485—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p. m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St. Pres. Lee Sage; Sec. Pearl Bennett; Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon, 301 Alvarado Ave., Phone 6734.
BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Carpenters' Hall second and fourth Friday, 8:00 P. M. President, F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec. M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec. Sec. Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Thursday, 8:00 P. M., Carpenters' Hall. H. Diaz, President; Dale Ward, Business Manager and Secretary. Office: 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Res. Phone 5230.
BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres. Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec. Elmer Grant; Bus. Agt. Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.
CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Carpenters' Hall, Monterey. Rec. Sec. W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec. D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meet in Carpenters Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Secty., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4800.
FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres. Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec. Sibyl Scheller; Sec.-Treas. Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.
AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. Louis Martin; Sec. Morgan King; Bus. Agent, Ivan Sinner, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.
HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres. Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec. H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec. Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove.
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.
LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilbly St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.
MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Labor Temple, 315 Alvarado, first and third Tuesday at 8 p.m. Henry Tothman, Vice-Pres. Elmer Borman; Treas. A. H. Thompson; Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622, Acting Secretary, Ralph Lester.
MONTEREY COUNTY REDETERMINED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin. Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.
MUSICIANS PROTECTIVE UNION OF MONTEREY COUNTY, Local No. 616—Meet second Monday of the month at 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro Street. Kenneth Ahrenkell, Secretary; Stanley Belfis, President.
MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.
PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meet second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. W. A. Bjornvold, Box 192, Carmel, Phone 606R; Fin. Sec. J. C. Hazelwood, Res. Rt. 1, Box 142, Monterey; Rec. Sec. Roy Hamilton, Res. 571 Pine St., Pacific Grove, Phone 5535.
PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Carpenters' Hall, Monterey, 8:00 P.M. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.
PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS NO. 62—Meet in Carpenters' Hall Monterey, second and fourth Friday at 8:00 P. M. President, J. Allen Wilson, 211 Ninth Street, Pacific Grove, Phone 4591; Fin. Sec. Russell Sweetman, 707 Filmore St., Monterey, Phone 7086.
POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres. Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres. E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. Art Hamilton, 200 Pine St., Monterey; Bus. Agent, J. C. Knights, Monterey on full moon, 2:00 p.m. at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alciato, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3985.
SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey. Pres. John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec. F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C. Ph. 12761.
GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Friday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOCAL 573—Meets last Friday of each month in Labor Temple. Lawrence Ollason, President; Walter Cook, Vice President; A. B. Rotter, Secretary. Rt. 1, Monterey.
UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS' UNION 287—Meets second Friday of month, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. Lloyd Lovett, Salinas; Sec. Warren A. Smith, Rt. 3, Box 64, Santa Cruz.

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BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m. Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec. W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL NO. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. E. Biggstaff, Sec., 425 N. Main St., Phone 6293; Charles Tindle, Pres., 211 Quilla St., Phone 5811. W. Y. Raymond, Bus. Agent, 117 Pajaro St., Phone 6734.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters Hall, North Main St. Pres. W. E. Pilliar, 1044 Camino Real, Phone 4001; Vice Pres. Guy Paulson; Sec. L. H. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 3246; Treas. R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec. Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agent, L. E. Koch, 66 Myrtle Court, Phone 6868, Office 422 N. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesday, Pres. Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec. Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas. Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m. at Labor Temple. Sec. and Bus. Agent, Dorothy Johns, 117 Pajaro, Phone 6209; Pres., Jessie King.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 243—Meets first Tuesday of each month at the Labor Temple. C. B. Phillips, Bus. Agent, 25 Harvest St., Phone 1178; C. C. Carroll, Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

MUSICIANS PROTECTIVE UNION OF MONTEREY COUNTY, Local No. 618: Meets second Monday of the month at 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Kenneth Ahrens, Sec., 1296 First Ave., Phone 3861, Salinas; Stanley Belfis, President.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Veburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple, Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Fin. Sec., Alfred H. (Fred) Hull, 19 West St., Salinas; Pres., L. Jenkins.

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towt St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffer, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple, R. H. Clinch, Pres.; R. S. Humphrey, Sec.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secty., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 543: Meets every other last Sunday in the month at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas; A. F. Ramey, Secretary, Rt. 5, Box 9, Watsonville, Calif.; Frank H. Phillips, President.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Lloyd Lovett, Salinas; Sec., Warren A. Smith, Rt. 3, Box 64, Santa Cruz.

Pay Hikes for Govt. Worker Ease Problem

Washington, D. C. Just before adjournment, Congress unanimously voted a \$260,000,000 bonus to the civilian employees of the Federal Government, who have been hit harder by inflationary living costs than any other group.

Workers who get \$2,900 or under and are paid on a yearly basis will get overtime or a 10 per cent increase. Those who get over \$2,900 will be paid overtime or a 10 per cent increase only on the first \$2,900. No increase will be granted that lifts salaries above \$5,000.

The Saturday half-holiday is suspended for the duration, but employees who work more than 40 hours a week will be paid over time for the additional hours.

VICTORY CALLED MIRACLE
Considering the circumstances under which this victory for workers was won, it was something of a miracle. The lion's share of credit for it goes to Senator James M. Mead (Dem., N. Y.), and Congressman Robert Ramspeck (Dem., Ga.).

For months they worked day and night with the leaders of the government employees' unions for a square deal for Uncle Sam's workers. They fought through committees measures designed to wipe out inequalities and to establish wage scales that would enable the government to retain its experienced employees.

MANY LEAVE JOBS
How serious the situation had become is shown by the fact that in September more than 120,000 employees left the service; mainly because their wages were no longer adequate to maintain a decent standard of living.

All of the proposals were blocked by parliamentary until late in the year, making it impossible to consider the legislation except by unanimous consent. This avenue was closed because of the opposition of a few labor-haters.

In this crisis, the President stepped in with an appeal that if Congress could not act it should give him power to deal with the matter.

The AFL unions in the government employees field will inaugurate their campaign for further wage adjustments by the incoming Congress with a special "Labor For Victory" broadcast on Jan. 17.

Limitation of Luxury Foods Will Not Hurt You, and There Isn't Nutrition in Coffee!

Washington, D. C. "Rationing may bring limitations of luxury foods, but will not impair the health of workers," says Dr. Mark Graubard, Labor Adviser, Nutrition Division, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, who has long experience in labor education and sound scientific knowledge of food and its effects upon the health of workers, gives him a practical understanding of wartime food problems.

Luxury foods, as defined by Dr. Graubard, are those items the nutritional values of which can be secured from other foods in more economical and practical ways.

Among such luxury foods might be listed coffee, sugar, soft drinks, candy and ice cream.

Coffee may seem desirable and give some psychological satisfaction, but the worker who foregoes his cup of coffee will not be losing any food of nutritional value. If he gets the habit of drinking a cup of milk instead of a cup of coffee, he will be securing minerals and vitamins which are valuable for health protection.

As consumption of whole milk is increasing, and is desirable from a health standpoint, it is possible some of the luxury items made from milk products may be curtailed to meet the need for whole milk. Whipped cream is a luxury item that may be affected. Ice cream is another item that is already being affected by restrictions necessary in order to meet the demand for whole milk. The curtailment in the production of ice cream would mean a change in food habits for many workers, but it would not injure the health of the workers, says Dr. Graubard. An ordinary serving of ice cream, about 1-1/2 of a quart, has more than three times as many calories, but less vitamin and mineral value than a half pint of milk. Dr. Graubard suggests that the difference in calories could well be met by eating more nutritious food, such as a sandwich made from enriched or whole grain bread, or a fruit custard.

Livestock Quotations

A slice of cow is worth about 3 cents in the cow, 14 cents in the hands of the packers, and \$2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere.

POEM OF THE WEEK

Unsung Heroes

By NICK KENNEY

Here's to the men of our merchant marine,
Whose hearts are as brave as their eyesight is keen!
They are shot at, torpedoed, and roasted in oil
But they always come back, Hitler's U-boats to foil!
They are spindle-shanked, spavined and rough in their talk,
But you don't need degrees where the submarines stalk...
You need only guts, and they've plenty of that
With their nondescript garb and non-uniform hat!
So here's a salute to that hard-fisted crew...
The army would flunk them—the navy would, too;
Out-gunned and out-motored by submarine foes
They put back to sea with their thumbs to their nose!

Miners!

(Written by Harry J. DePriest, principal of the Lower Lambert School, Lambert, Pa.)

We are paying our homage to labor today,
To the men of skill,
To the men who till,
But the highest tribute we must pay
To the men who go down in the mines.

They all risk their lives freely that we may have coal,
They do not know fear,
Though death's ever near,
And to see the job through to the end is the goal,
Of the men who go down to the mines.

They speak a strange language quite startling to hear,
To the mild it's rough,
To the meek it's tough,
But to one who can recognize pit talk it's clear,
They're real men who go down to the mines.

They are quick to defend their own rights it is true,
In union they see
The way to be free,
But for friends who are ever the truest of blue,
Seek the men who go down to the mines.

So now while we are honoring each working man,
Who fights for his place,
With sweat on his face,
Give whole-hearted tribute, the strongest we can,
To the men who go down to the mines!

HERE'S MOVIE TO SHOW TO YOUR UNION

A four-minute recorded talk, "Slugging It Out," by Lieutenant Wallace F. Picard of the Army Air Forces has been made available for union meetings, the War Department has announced.

Lieutenant Picard, a pilot, was wounded at Hickam Field, December 7, 1941, after assisting in the rescue of three men from the supply room of a burning hangar. A bomb fragment tore away a part of one hand and he suffered 14 other wounds. The men who had been helping him in the rescue work were blown to bits by the same bomb.

"That's a feeling you don't forget," Lieutenant Picard said. "One moment, helping men save lives. The next moment seeing them in fragments."

The recording operates at 78 revolutions per minute on regular phonograph or transcription, turntable. It may be obtained by writing to the Industrial Services Division, Bureau of Public Relations, Room 2-B-866, Pentagon Building, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Missing!

He tried to cross the railroad track,
Before the rushing train.
They put the pieces in a sack,
But couldn't find a brain.

POSTAL ODDITIES

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 334-566, May 5, 1926, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks

Woll Describes How Labor Aids China, Russia

New York City The thrilling story of how the contributions of the American Labor Movement enable the Chinese Association of Labor to smuggle skilled Chinese workmen into free Japanese held territory into free China was told recently by Matthew Woll.

Mr. Woll is President of the Labor League for Human Rights and United Nations Relief. Members of the AFL from Maine to California in cooperation with several hundred local Community War Chests have been making systematic contributions to war relief.

LABOR BACKS DEMOCRACY
"Since the beginning of the war," said Mr. Woll, "the trade unions of America have been fighting for democracy on every battlefield. They have done this with the weapons they have built and with their dollars. Today, we are assisting Great Britain, Russia and China through the war relief organizations of those countries. This is done in cooperation with the hundreds of Community and War Chests all over the country."

"But over and above those regular contributions which go to our fighting allies, there is a special program of labor projects in Britain, Russia and China conducted in the name of the American Labor Movement."

HOW CHINA IS HELPED

"Thus, 100 skilled workers are being transferred from Shanghai and other Japanese occupied cities into free China. The task is being carried out by the Chinese Association of Labor, which like the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Dollars contributed by American trade unionists have made those hazardous operations possible. The Japanese patrols in the China Sea hold no terrors for these brave men who are smuggling their fighting compatriots past gunboats and destroyers to the underground railroads which have remained concealed from the Japanese inquisitors."

According to Mr. Woll, the contributions of American labor are constructing and maintaining 100 mobile food canteens to take hot meals to defense workers on war projects. These projects are in remote and inaccessible regions. A hot meal for a Chinese worker, squeezed between runaway inflationary living costs and the disruption of the normal peacetime economy and the natural and man-made famine, is a daily contribution to morale which helps to sustain the country's war industries.

The special labor budget for this program, he said, amounts to \$666,000. "This is over and above our regular allotment to Chinese War Relief."

NEARLY MILLION FOR CHINA AND RUSSIA

Mr. Woll asserted that similar allocations of \$666,000 from American labor for special projects carried on in the name of the AFL and CIO have been earmarked for Britain and Russia.

In Britain, he said, the projects under way are three merchant seamen's clubs for sailors on shore after long, dangerous voyages; ten nursing homes for orphaned and shell-shocked children; and a rest home for the workers in British war industries, both men and women.

CLOTHING FOR RUSSIANS

The Russian allocation, he explained, is providing schools, nurseries, and rehabilitation centers. These units are being stocked with such commodities as sheets and bedding, warm blankets, towels, and other supplies. Women and children and convalescents receive, through the generosity of American labor, warm clothing, shoes and overboots, evaporated milk, vitamins, school supplies, orthopedic equipment and diathermy apparatus.

"These are not humdrum, ordinary contributions," he declared, "A warm blanket is the difference between life and death in the forty degree below zero weather around Stalingrad. Milk and stout shoes, sulfa drugs and vitamin tablets are potent weapons. They keep our fighting allies strong. They discomfit our common enemy. When the war is won, the whole story will be told of how these small things, the gift of American labor, helped to sustain the people of Britain, China and Russia in their fight."

What Is Democracy?

"Democracy is a principle of government, not any particular set of laws or constitutions. The principle of democracy is that the whole people shall share in the development and determination of public policies and programs, each to the extent of his or her ability, and that the purpose of government is to promote the greatest possible wellbeing of the whole."

—DR. ARTHUR E. MORGAN

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS NOW

Letter From Guadalcanal

Henderson Field, Guadalcanal I've wanted to write you for some time but for the past ten days our gang has been in hell. We chased the Japs across the river and held our ground against mortars, dive bombers, artillery, snipers, bayonets and belly knives.

Eight of us had to lay in jungle slime up to our mouths for a whole day because the Japs had the head on us from two sides. Charlie, next to me whispered, "I think I can make it," and raised his head for a cautious look. I saw him grin as he drew his Garand forward. That was all. Thank God he died instantly. But his blood oozing out over the slime, reaching at us in waving fingers, nearly drove us mad.

A Jap mortar almost got us when a shell exploded about forty feet away. We practically dug our graves that time. I spit blood for an hour. After night-fall the seven of us quietly slithered out of that stagnant pool like crocodiles. The Japs knew we were flanking them and fired wildly. There was about six inches of water and when Ed got hit in the spine with shrapnel, I think he purposely went under. A single sound would have told the Japs our location.

About the time you fellows on the swingshift were knocking off to go home, we hooked up with our platoon again, gave the Captain the exact position of the Japs, A runner crawled to the rear and in fifteen minutes our artillery finished off that pocket of rice-eaters.

An hour after dawn we had our first food in twenty-four hours. Dead tired, we tried to sleep on some palm fronds. But a bunch of Zeros came over and spit at us. Louis was carrying some canteens of drinking water and his number was up.

Yep, this it quite a war. You live your life in a split second lots of times. Sometimes I wish every fellow I know could spend just one day and one terrifying night out here with us. There would be more aching bellies and not so much belly-aching.

One of the great thrills—if there can be thrills in this business—is to see men come of age under fire. They grow up as shells burst. They work like mad. They fight like mad. Time and again I've seen one of our boys dash across open country, directly in the line of fire, to help a buddy in trouble. The only whistles on Guadalcanal are the screaming kind that go overhead.

Got a job to do tomorrow I don't particularly like. We've got to bury about two hundred Japs. They are commencing to stink up the place pretty bad.

Wish there was more to write about, but there isn't. Remember me to the gang at the yard. I'll write again, if I get a chance.

So long and good luck

PETE OLESON

P. S. Was just talking with the pilot of a B-17 that arrived from the States less than an hour ago. He said that one day last week there was quite a heavy rain at Seattle and that at a certain shipyard 1064 men didn't come to work. I wish he hadn't told me that.

PETE

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

How Our Government Through a 7-Point Program, Is Trying to Stop Inflation, Runaway Prices

This is the first of a series of four articles on Economic Stabilization. The series was prepared by the Office of War Information to explain, in simplest terms, the government program for economic stability.

The United States government is working to bring about economic stabilization through a seven-part plan.

When we talk about economics, a lot of people stop listening. They think economics is something that belongs to the colleges and the professors.

That's wrong. It's more wrong than ever, now that the country is at war.

Economics belongs to everybody. It belongs to every man that has a dime, every man that has a want, every man that has a loaf of bread.

A boy sells a toy for a nickel. That's economics. The boy spends the nickel for pieces of candy. Economics. We order a billion dollars worth of bombers. More economics. "CANDY EQUILIBRIUM"

Everybody knows what stabilization means. And economic stabilization is just this: The boy gets six pieces of candy for his nickel today, tomorrow, next month. We get as many bombers for our billion in January as we did last March.

Well, suppose we haven't got economic stabilization. What then? Most likely: inflation.

Why? There are 134 million people in the United States. All have appetites. Appetites for food, of course. And appetites for clothes, homes, radios, fur coats, kiddie banks, silk stockings, and all those things that make life so comfortable and so American. But a fighting country can't spare time, material or machines to make most of those things. Half of our manufacturing today is making things for war. In addition, we must help feed, clothe and equip our allies in Africa, Asia, Australia and other places—no matter who they are and where they are. The first half of our why, then, is less material than we want.

Meanwhile, more Americans are working, at better wages, than ever before. They have the power—dollars—to buy more than ever before. So the second half of our why is more buying power.

WHAT CAUSES INFLATION
Less goods, plus more buying power, produce inflation. People with more money than they have had before will bid up prices of scarce articles. That tendency produces inflation. In gold-rush days hungry Alaskans with large bags of gold bid up the price of ham and eggs to \$50 a plate.

This up-bidding is only the beginning of inflation. As prices rise, workers demand more pay. Manufacturers of goods bid up wages to get the men they need. This increases as more men go into the armed forces. And to pay these wages, manufacturers raise prices. Farmers, losing workers to the services and to the manufacturers, raise wages. They raise wages if they are sure they can get higher prices. If they aren't sure, they close their farms and go to work

in factories. That makes farm produce scarcer. The scarcer farm produce is, the higher prices go. **WAGES ALWAYS LAG**

History has a lesson here: in every period of inflation, wages have never kept up with prices. And, of course, pension payments, insurance returns and interest revenue remain where they were.

Inflation is a dizzy ride. No time to take it when there's a life-and-death war on.

The government, therefore, wants economic stabilization. How it hopes to bring that about is no secret. There are seven controls—seven brakes on the inflation roller-coaster. President Roosevelt explained them to Congress last April 28. The seven main controls are:

7-POINT CONTROL PLAN

1. Heavy taxation to pay war costs and reduce spending by every person.
2. Price ceilings for foods, goods and rents.
3. Stabilization of wages and salaries.
4. Stabilization of agricultural prices.
5. Increased savings through buying of war bonds.
6. Rationing of scarce goods to insure fair distribution.
7. Discouragements of the use of credit or installment buying and the encouragement of the payment of debt.

A program of heavy taxation has been approved by the Congress. The public is buying war bonds. Ceilings have been put on prices of most articles, limitations have been put on credit and installment buying and rationing is well under way. By the President's order of October 5, stabilization of wages and salaries was begun. Wages and salaries were set at September 15 levels, with provisions for adjustments in certain cases, and a ceiling of \$25,000 put on salaries.

PEOPLE MUST COOPERATE
Passing laws and making regulations may be enough in a dictatorship. But this is a democracy. Those brakes will hold only if the people put weight and pressure behind them. Subsequent articles will explain why. (Next week: How wage stabilization works)

High Heels

High-heeled shoes and bare heads are danger signals for women workers. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared this week.

"The high heels cause 'slips, falls and tumbles,' thus raising the accident rate, she said. Bare heads create the peril of hair being caught in machines. The Secretary prescribed low-heeled shoes and hats or turbans for safety's sake.

I only regret that I have not one life to lose for my country.—NATHAN HALE.

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Progressives Have Huge Responsibility After War, Declares Upton Sinclair

By UPTON SINCLAIR

We radicals have had better luck than we deserved during the past few years. By our party splits and strife we earned a tragic doom, and we missed it by a hair's breadth. I should say that the first lesson we have to learn is to keep our guns trained on the enemy.

Through blind luck mainly, it has come about that the four great progressive national units—the American, the British, the Chinese, and the Soviets—are fighting on the same side, and are going to win. They all have to win, because they dare not lose; it would mean the end of everything they exist for. The lesson we have to learn while fighting, or while writing and thinking about it, is how to avoid the tragic blunder of a quarter-century ago, when we won the war and lost the peace.

Traveling up and down the state of California in 1934, campaigning for EPIC, I was asked a hundred times for a definition of fascism. My answer was: "Fascism is capitalism plus murder." In the years since then the people have learned about the murder, but they don't yet know about the capitalism, and they never will know if the capitalists and their hired writers can arrange it. In Germany, because socialism was popular, the fascists called themselves National Socialists; and in the United States, where socialism is unpopular, they call themselves anti-socialists, old-line and true-blue Democrats, believers in Americanism, free enterprise, and so on—whatever fine phrases will cover the fact that capitalism wants contented and obedient wage slaves and will keep them by force if need be. When this war is won, all the capitalists of all the nations will want to go back to the old system, and thus make new rivalries and new wars. We of the left, who want real freedom for all the people, and enterprise for humanity and not for wholesale greed, will have an enormous job to do, and a responsibility for the future of mankind. Let us keep our guns trained on the enemy; and let us keep that unity in the peace which we have been compelled, willy-nilly, to keep in the war.

An honest politician is one who, when he is bought, will stay bought.—SIMON CAMERON, (Republican boss of Pennsylvania, 1860).

CAMPBELL'S SOUP PRICE HIKE NOT JUSTIFIED, SAYS CONSUMER UNION

New York City Price increases in Campbell's soups authorized by OPA are not warranted by the slight improvement in quality, reports Consumers Union after testing both the "old" and the "new and improved" varieties. CU testers did find something had been added—but nowhere near enough to justify the 1 to 3 cents increase per can. Here's their story, as told in a recent issue of Bread & Butter, CU publication:

"Many housewives are disgusted with OPA for the manner in which it has pierced the retail ceiling prices of canned soups. A complicated pricing formula permits a retailer to raise the price of the 10½ ounce can of soup from 10 to 12½ cents—provided it was packed after June 10 and carries a label 'new style' or 'new recipe.'"

"The alibi for this gouge is that the consumer is getting more for his money in either quantity or quality. Manufacturers, says OPA, are required to include more dry solids and are burdened by the general rise in the cost of packaging materials and raw foodstuffs. 'Consumers' Union technicians tested old and 'new' recipe Campbell soups.

"In the 'new' tomato soup, there appeared to be no increase in tomato solids. The soup had been thickened, apparently by increasing the amount of flour. Raising the price one or two cents seems hardly justified.

"In the samples of the 'new' chicken noodle soup tested, the amount of chicken was increased from 0.51 ounces to 0.9 ounces per can, while the amount of noodles was about the same.

"CU technicians estimate that the extra cost of the added chicken to the company was not more than half cent—probably less—while the increase at retail runs from two to three cents a can.

"In the 'new' chicken soup, the amount of chicken was increased from 0.33 ounces to 0.47 ounces and the rice content was doubled. The flavor was decidedly richer. But again the increase of two to three cents a can seems way out of proportion to the change in the formula."

LITTLE LUTHER

Teacher had them writing themes again and Little Luther won a defense stamp with this one: Sen. W. Lee (Pass the Hoe Cake, Pappy) O'London of Texas wanted to go to hell.

"It can't be no wuss than this here Newnitted States with them unions runnin' ev'rythin," said Pappy as he dropped around to the closed Vichy consulate for a passport.

"What's f'ricaseeing?" asked the protocol officer in the best French jive talk.

"Ah want," Pappy said, "a passport across the Stix. Ah want to talk to Satan about him and Hitler doin' sump'n about my 84-hour bill."

"Huh?" asked the protocol officer in his best French accent.

"Yeah," said Papp. "Ah can't find no support for mah bill this side of Berlin, the NAM office and hell. And since that theah man in the White House has made Afriky ouah front yahd, ah reckon it'd be a lot easier to go to hell than it would to Berlin."

"A week ago," was the Vichyite's reply, "I could have put you in a diplomatic pouch and got you to Berlin easy. Why don't you try the Finn consulate? They could still do it."

"Listen, mistuh, ah don't sell as cheap as no fins. Ah want real money."

"I am afraid," the Vichy man said, "that Satan won't have you. We been counting on Petain heading that way any day and they told us there's no passport on earth that'll get him in."

"Ah knew it," Pappy yelled. "Them consarn unions is done got to hell and boycotted Satan into a closed shop."

"Why," asked the functionary, "don't you try one of those cotton plantations down there in your own state. What's hell got that they ain't got?"

Proclamation of Abe Lincoln Dead Issue With Carolina Slaver

Elizabeth, New Jersey Gov. Charles Edison has refused to extradite to South Carolina David Williams, a Negro who escaped from peonage there last April. Williams had been charged with violation of a verbal contract with Cleo Young, Florence, S. C., plantation owner.

The Joint David Williams Defense Committee said it will push for a federal indictment of Young on slavery charges. Represented on the committee are the New Jersey AFL, CIO, Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, Intl. Labor Defense and many other groups.

Williams, who is now working in New Jersey, told how Young kept him and 150 other Negroes prisoners on the plantation, paying them no cash and keeping them constantly in debt.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE Treasury Department

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HOSIERY WORKER UNION SAYS GALS WON'T HAVE TO WORRY OVER LEGS

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Tojo's attack on Pearl Harbor brought the nation plenty of woe—but it wasn't able to ruin U. S. morale by destroying the looks of American Womanhood's legs.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, reported this week that despite the absence of silk, the country's fair sex is and will be able to keep its limbs up to Grade A, pre-war appearance.

Improved methods of making rayon, cotton and lisle hosiery—together with several million pairs of sprightly-looking limbs—are helping to keep "legs as usual," the union indicated.

"Your legs can be beautiful in rayon and lisle hosiery," the AFHW reported.

"All women know the advantages of a neat leg smartly clad, and will naturally endeavor to obtain the hosiery which sets their limbs off most attractively.

"However, the rayon products which are on the market now, do have the appearance and sheen of pure silk, and do much to complement and flatter any leg. Proper care and attention to these rayon stockings will help to lengthen their life and preserve their beauty.

"Most of the rayon hosiery in the \$1.00 to \$1.35 bracket have the lustre and well-fitting qualities that marked silk hosiery in the same price range, and are comparable in wearing time and appearance.

"Cotton and lisle hosiery have always been known for their long wearing qualities, but today a determined effort is being made to bring them up to modern standards and attractiveness. Various types of mesh and finer gauges are being employed in the production of truly good-looking hosiery that appears well with any type of dress.

"Union members can do much to popularize these stockings by personally advertising their attractiveness to friends, relatives and any other people with whom they may come in contact, and by wearing them on all occasions.

Million Workers Pick AFL-CIO In Past Year

Washington, D. C. Workers are selecting bona fide unions as their bargaining agency at the highest rate in history, National Labor Relations Board report reveals.

During the past year, the board said, nearly a million employees voted in 3,629 collective bargaining elections, or as many as in the entire first five years of the board's existence.

A. F. of L., C. I. O. or bona fide independent unions were chosen by the workers in 85.4 per cent of the ballot box contests, the board's roundup revealed.

Industrial Democracy Must Supplement Our Political Democracy

Organized labor in America sent another message to workers of the British Commonwealth and the underground labor movements of Continental Europe recently.

T. C. Cashen, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Association, which represents 1,300,000 railroad workers, told the workers in other lands that American labor is fighting a two-front war against fascism abroad and against economic injustice at home. He said that it was a disservice to democracy "to lay aside to the day when victory is assured any consideration of the future state of the world."

Mr. Cashen's message was carried abroad by the powerful short-wave transmitters of the Office of War Information. He spoke under the auspices of the Labor Short-wave Bureau, a division of the Labor League for Human Rights, of which Matthew Woll is President.

"Labor sees this war as more than just a war of survival," said Mr. Cashen.

"We are supremely confident that the United Nations are going to win. We are more concerned with what shall survive and with what must be changed." Mr. Cashen admitted the injustice, the antagonisms, the inequities that exist in this country. "Because these things exist," he declared, "we have built a labor movement. Democracy is a living, breathing philosophy; it does not stand still," he added. "It grows and changes. But democracy with all its shortcomings is infinitely to be preferred to the hard, rigid, imposition from above of rules for daily existence and discipline that is fascism. The simple fact is that here in America we have the right to make changes, the right of honest differences, protest and disagreement.

"The labor movement is founded on these rights. For nearly one hundred years it has been kicking its heels against entrenched privilege and drumming with its fists on the minds of men who could not see these things. The democracy that organized labor has tried to build is more than a Fourth of July lip-service to civil liberty and self-government. We say there is no civil liberty without economic liberty, and that there can be no self-government for people who are insecure and in need."

In what was one of the frankest expositions of what labor is fighting for, Mr. Cashen challenged: "Why, labor inquires, is there work in time of war and not in time of peace? Every man and woman who wants work may find it in a thousand places."

The concern of democratic society for the health and well-being of its citizens, he said, should be the concern of all in time of peace as well as war.

FARMERS' UNION HITS FARM BLOC; OFFERS A PLAN FOR FOOD SUPPLY

Washington, D. C. A three-year national plan to end war-time food shortages and enable the U. S. to meet food needs of the liberated nations at the war's end was proposed by the Natl. Farmers Union recently.

"Our food shortages are man-made and can be un-made by man whenever the American people make up their minds to end them," NFU Pres. James G. Patton said at the close of a two day council meeting here.

The Farmers Union, progressive organization of working farmers opposed to the big-money "farm bloc" said that shortages could have been prevented a year ago, if it hadn't been for the wrecking job the farm bloc in Congress did on the administration's Farm Security program.

According to the NFU, the farm bloc's sabotage of the Farm Security Administration and the victory production program last session kept at least half a million experienced but under-equipped and under-employed farmers out of full production. This sabotage was led in the Senate by Senator Byrd, millionaire farmer and "economy" fanatic of the tory group, and was successful despite labor's backing for the FSA appropriation.

NAME NAMES The Farmers Union also put the finger on corporation-farmer leaders of such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the Milk Producers Federation, blaming them for leading the fight on an adequate food program.

As an answer to food shortages brought about by the farm bloc, the union now proposes a 2.3 billion dollar three-year program to increase present production by 30 per cent with no increase in manpower needs, and to enable the U. S. to play a full part in feeding the people of the liberated nations after the war is won.

OPPORTUNITY BECKONS TO WOMEN WHO JOIN WAACS

Washington, D. C.

Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are being trained for at least 33 important functions previously performed by soldiers, the War Department has announced.

These functions were listed by the Corps as it launched a nationwide recruiting campaign to comply with an Executive Order of the President increasing its authorized strength from 25,000 to 150,000. They are:

Bakers, Clerks, Postal Clerks, Cooks, Radio Repairers, Mimeograph Operators, Stenographers, Teletype Operators, Typists, Cashiers, Telephone operators, Stock Record Clerks, Chauffeurs, Dispatchers, Motor Vehicle, Messengers, Weather Observers, Camera Technicians, Photo Laboratory workers, Telegraph printer operators, Cadre Clerks, Draftsmen, Radio operators, Machine Record operators, Statisticians, Musicians, Truck Drivers, Bookkeepers, Sales Clerks, Librarians, Message Center Clerks, Classification Specialists, Accountants and Bookkeeping machine operators.

Officers and enrolled members of the Corps receive the same pay as soldiers of corresponding rank. All officer candidates are chosen from the ranks, giving all enrolled women an equal opportunity to become officers. The Corps is open to women between the ages of 21 and 44, inclusive. Application for enrollment may be made at any of the Army's 50 main recruiting stations or the 414 recruiting substations.

Big Corporations Not Suffering From War, Asset Figures Reveal

New York City America's 25 largest manufacturing corporations, excluding copper and oil companies, increased their assets to 12,700 million dollars in 1941, an increase of 2,000 million dollars over 1940, the National Industrial Conference Board, an employer organization, revealed here.

This increase meant profits of approximately 4,000 millions for this exclusive 25 in 1941 because, the Board also reported, their net profits totaled more than 2,000 millions.

Six steel companies, or less than a fourth of the total, own one-third of the assets. A similar proportion was jointly reported by auto and chemical corporations.

U. S. Steel reported more assets than anyone else—2,045 millions. General Motors was second with reported assets of 1,747 millions. E. I. duPont de Nemours was a poor third with 912 millions, but the duPonts own the controlling interest in GM.

Dividend payments of the Big 25 to 807,000 stockholders averaged \$425 each.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS NOW

UNION OFFICERS URGED TO WRITE FOR FREE COPY OF LABOR LAWS

Washington, D. C. Copies of the Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation Enacted July 1, 1941, to August 1, 1942, are now available from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, as Bulletin No. 51.

The publication summarizes the text of labor laws enacted by the 48 State legislatures which were in session in 1942, as well as by Puerto Rico, and by Congress.

The legislative year of 1942 brought little change in State labor legislation. Few advances were made and few backward steps were taken. The effect of the war emergency was evidenced in some legislation designed to permit flexibility in existing labor laws to meet the requirements of maximum war production. Many bills which would have lowered labor standards failed of passage.

Louisiana and Puerto Rico revised their child-labor laws, establishing a basic minimum age of 16 for employment, requiring employment certificates up to 18 years of age, and raising hours of labor standards. New York strengthened its industrial home-work law.

Workmen's compensation amendments were considered by practically all the legislatures. Virginia amended its act to extend the coverage from employers of 11 or more to employers of 7 or more, and increased the level of benefits. Kentucky proposed a constitutional amendment to permit enactment of a compulsory workmen's compensation law.

In several States amendments were introduced extending coverage of minimum-wage legislation, but none passed.

Rhode Island this year became the first State to enact a compulsory health insurance law.

CLOSED SHOP

Is the Closed Shop debatable in principle, and entirely wrong when applied to government contracts? Critics of today's trade unionism maintain that such is the case.

Trades unionists readily concede that the closed shop may be debatable in principle, but the fact remains that the closed shop and democracy parallel each other very closely. Under our democratic form of government a majority of the citizens, speaking through their chosen representatives, set up the rules under which our government operates; the minority may disagree, but until such time as they become the majority they must abide by the established rules. In like manner, a majority of the employees in a given industry, speaking through their union representatives, determine the hours, wages and conditions which will control their labor. In good grace, the minority must comply with the rules, including the rule of the closed shop. So long as the union holds open its ranks to all who are competent and care to join, the minority cannot sustain any charge of discrimination or persecution. If the cost in money, time or effort is too great under a closed shop rule, or is otherwise objectionable to a minority, their alternative is to retire to other fields, where workers feel as they do.

Two or three matters, however, must be considered: 1. The Beveridge plan will be inaugurated in the British Isles by the present rulers of Great Britain, who desire to retain their privileges, and who fear popular uprisings during or after this war.

2. When Bismarck wanted to cut the ground from under the growing working class movement in Germany he introduced what was at that time an advanced system of social security. The scheme helped to keep the German rulers in power for two generations.

3. Social security will presumably bring freedom from want. But at what price? Negro house and body servants before 1863 were in most cases free from want, but they were slaves. The cattle in a well-managed stock farm are free from want—with their necks in iron stanchions. Freedom from want will be dearly purchased if it rivets the chains of industrial serfdom upon the ankles of the want-free masses.

If the vested interests agree to social security as the price for keeping their hold on natural resources and productive tools, they will be driving a very shrewd bargain.

Millions of workers hope to see a new world emerge from this war. They want social security, of course, but they also want economic and political and social freedom.

The continued private ownership of the means of production will do more than any other single thing to prevent the emergence of a free social order and to keep the present system of price-profit economy afloat.

Pearl Buck Declares People of Asia Now Further Away From Us Than Ever Before

Pearl Buck, famed American novelist and authority on the Orient, declared in a significant address in New York recently that the present war "has ceased to be a fight for freedom" and is now "not even a war to save civilization, but only a war to save European civilization."

Speaking to a distinguished gathering of Nobel Prize winners and other world leaders, America's only woman Nobel Prize winner said that "the people of Asia are further from us today than they ever have been. They are realizing soberly that they must find their salvation in themselves, and not with us."

"Allies we are, to a certain guarded degree for a moment, for a while, but they cannot trust us. They see that while the first stage of the war must be won against the Axis, there will be another war, following hard upon this one, a greater war, a real war for freedom in which none yet see clearly either friend or foe."

"It is not now so certain what this war will gain us. Perhaps it will not even save civilization for us. For it is in wars that civilizations are lost, if they go on too long."

Miss Buck lamented the fact that "we had no man great enough to declare at the necessary moment the true meaning of this war" in world terms, and it has become "a military struggle. It has ceased to be a fight for freedom."

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS NOW

Security Plans Alone Will Not Solve Problem

By SCOTT NEARING

Some time ago the British government picked Sir William Beveridge to draw up a social security plan for the British Isles. The results of the assignment have now been published in a lengthy report.

Sir William recommends a system of national insurance that he asserts would guarantee the entire British population against want. The system will include unemployment, old age and disability insurance, maternity allowances, stipends for children and special allowances in special cases.

FINANCING PLAN It will be financed by contributions from workers, employers and the government and will be administered by a Ministry of Social Security. Benefits under the plan will go to rich and poor alike.

These recommendations will carry great weight, both in Britain and in other English-speaking countries, where Beveridge is known as one of the foremost authorities in social insurance. They may be modified in detail, but it is reasonable to assume that some such scheme will be adopted in post-war Britain, and probably elsewhere.

Canada's prime minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, enthusiastically supported the social security idea in a speech before the Society of Pilgrims in New York City.

"The era of freedom will be achieved only as human welfare and social security become the main concern of men and nation," he said.

UNIVERSAL APPROVAL There can be no two opinions about the desirability of social security. Adequately financed and administered, it would bring freedom from want to the great masses of mankind. On its face, therefore, the proposal of a broad scheme of social security will win universal approval.

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3. Social security will presumably bring freedom from want. But at what price? Negro house and body servants before 1863 were in most cases free from want, but they were slaves. The cattle in a well-managed stock farm are free from want—with their necks in iron stanchions. Freedom from want will be dearly purchased if it rivets the chains of industrial serfdom upon the ankles of the want-free masses.

If the vested interests agree to social security as the price for keeping their hold on natural resources and productive tools, they will be driving a very shrewd bargain.

Millions of workers hope to see a new world emerge from this war. They want social security, of course, but they also want economic and political and social freedom.

The continued private ownership of the means of production will do more than any other single thing to prevent the emergence of a free social order and to keep the present system of price-profit economy afloat.

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About Ben Adhem

About Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)

Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What vision thou?"

"The vision said'st thy head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answer'd: 'The names of those who love the Lord.'"

"And is mine one?" said Abou.
"Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."